DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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E. D. RIGHAM, - - - - - Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Clothing, &c.

E. E. Hood & Co., No. 96 Fifth street, have the largest, best and most assortment in the city of French, Chinese, Japan, Victoria, Cassimere and Velvet Suits, Paper, Flannel and Dining Room Suits.

Oil Stoves and Travelers

Are indispensable for WINTER'S Pale Paint to every one immediate needs. Try it.

Country Customers

Save money, every day by purchasing their groceries at the Grocery & Bakery Store, No. 5, Sixth street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Education of Boys.

Place your boys under the care of Prof. R. S. Taylor, a gentleman of experience, and one who has already done, to whom I can refer you. Call and see him into his family.

Sargent's Substitute for Tobacco.

Destroys the appetite for tobacco and nothing equal for the cure of nervousness. Sold only by all druggists at one per box. sold by

Sargent's Rose Restorative

Is an article which is universal in promoting the hair. By its use faded hair is restored to its original color, thin hair thickened, and baldness prevented. Its occasional application will prevent the hair from falling out, and keep the scalp in a healthy condition. Sold at Fleming's drug store, No. 91 Market street.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A fire at the Derby Asphaltum, Broadway, New York, on Tuesday night, destroyed or damaged several valuable works of art, among them Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains," and Church's "Heart of the Andes." Loss $100,000.

The Senate Finance Committee will report against the confirmation of A. J. Booth, as Assessor of the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania.

Facts have just come to light, it is said which leave no doubt that important negotiations are pending for the transfer of the island of Cuba to the United States. The object seems to be to enlarge the area to be paid for American Government. Agents of the cabal have been sent to Washington to sound the President and Secretary of State, and ascertain how far the Government is disposed to recognize them as belligerents.

The President's reception Tuesday night was largely attended by members of the Cabinet, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress and other managers, including Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justice Grier.

The trial of Samuel Holt for the murder of Christopher Hyneman in October, was concluded in Philadelphia Tuesday night. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with applause by the crowd in the court room, which refused to be silenced by the officers. Some time after the trial of Holt, Hyneman's wife and children died from the effects of poison, and confessed to having administered the poison.

A fire occurred in New York yesterday that from Baltimore, the supposed murderer of Bond, had been arrested in Watertown, Conn., but neither Bond nor the police authorities have any such intelligence.

A fire at No. 71 William street, New York, yesterday afternoon, occasioned damage to Diamond & Co., corset manufacturers, and Seaman, of nearly or nearly five thousand dollars, insured; to Smith & Ellison, stock and commissioners, twenty thousand dollars, partly insured, and Howard & Co., jewelers, to a smaller amount, insured. The building was injured five thousand dollars.

A fire in Rockford, Ill., on Tuesday morning, consumed an unoccupied building, the court house of Winnebago county, and the dwelling store of John Mulliken. Loss 100,000; fully insured.

Wm. Holmes, the noted rough associate editor of the Missouri Republican, a capital writer and gentleman of scholarly attainments and varied information, died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, whither he had gone for his health.

The St. Louis police made another raid on the gambling house Tuesday night, and seized the usual amount of plunder.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri legislature against prize fighting, prescribing a severe penalty both to principals, seconds and others.

United States Marshal Hostetter, of Louisville, received a telegram yesterday from Attorney General Evarts stating that a warrant of reprieve of Bertram and Emmert, the two men convicted of murder in the United States Court, and sentenced to be executed on the 29th instant, had been issued by the President.

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The Tennessee House yesterday passed the bill for the appointment of commissioners to sell the interest on the State bonds issued to banks.

The Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company have purchased of the Boston Wharf Company 1,000,000 feet of timber, Fort Point Canal for depot buildings, wharves &c. The same Company have a large force of men at work on the Western and Worcester Railroad, engaged in the erection of the depot.

According to the report of the Committee on the State Debt, the total debt of Indiana, there is an apparent deficiency in the amount of the sinking fund of $9,000. The officer who is charged with the duty of paying it over to the creditor says he can produce no money to the Committee.

The steamer from Bombay to the St. 31, arrived Saturday. The Bermuda arrived on Tuesday.

James W. Bell, a merchant of Sullivan, Wabash county, Illinois, was robbed on Broadway, New York, yesterday, of a large quantity of goods he purchased in that city. Payment of the latter has been stopped.

General Quirk, a discharge for over thirty-one years, and suddenly in New York city on Saturday morning, a paralytic, aged fifty-seven.

It was reported in New York yesterday that Gen. Robinson, the supposed murderer of Bond, had been arrested in Watertown, Conn., but neither the police nor detectives of the town are well informed.

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The Senate Committee on Roads and Canals have examined Comodo Rodman and Shanahan, concerning the legality of spar duty claims. Rodman testified that he advanced a letter to Senator Kellogg, in reply to the statements contained in Governor Warmoth's letter to Kellogg. He testified that the Governor's statement that he was satisfied that there had no fraud in general inclination, and that no alliance could be placed in his active opposition, as absurd. He says no one is better informed than himself. Warmoth had the active measure taken by the Reclamation Board, and all the prominent members of the legislature party in the Legislature. He says that the Governor was for several days after the assembling of that body. In consultation with Governor Pulsifer, he says the constitutionality of the law was questioned, and the force was thoroughly discussed, and the approval of the Governor was obtained. He intends the situation of affairs at the time and the reasons for advising the measure, for a time of need, of threatened peace, which had shown its ability to maintain peace, and which had proved that the military force was unnecessary and unwarranted. Rodman, he says, "then himself compelled to go," and that he was not in the State of Louisiana when the Governor's message was sent in, and that in the face of the facts which he could not controvert, he intended to defend against the Governor's assertions, that the State was in danger. Rodman says that he was not in the habit of using the word "nigger," and that he is in favor of the equal rights of the Governor's party. That he believes that the Governor's party will be found to be the party of the future, and that he is willing to be associated with his party in any of superior force, which so long as he is in the State of Louisiana, he intends to do. Rodman was examined in regard to the election excitement.

The stockholders of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad held their annual meeting Tuesday morning in Portland. Subscriptions to the amount of $600,000 were reported from the city and some $200,000 conditionally by towns on the proposed route.

General Grant declines the hospitalities of Baltimore, tendered by the Council, on account of previous engagements. He will receive the citizens on Saturday.

The trial of Mrs. Fairchild, charged with the murder of her husband, commenced in Plainfield Tuesday morning.

It is learned that Commodore Vanderbilt is engaged in a new railroad project from Middletown to Port Jervis, Orange county, and that he will establish a steamboat line from the latter place to New York, in connection therewith.

Young Bates, the robber boy in Americus, who had been shooting school at Smith Village, Ga., for the purpose of robbing the scholars, while coming home, was overtaken by a party of citizens and hanged.

Governor Wells and other citizens, black and white, were before the Reconstruction Committee and Senator Anthony committee this morning, to controvert various statements made by the Governor of Virginia in his message submitted yesterday. The document and its friends don't want the recommendations of the conservatives to be received, and protest against such an alteration of the new Constitution as they propose.

Seat of Libby Prison.

A letter from the Secretary of War shows that $5,000 out was paid for Libby Prison building prior to June last, since which time $200 per month has been given. He says the Department pays rent for all private buildings used and took title for the Quartermaster's Bureau, because it was quite convenient for the purpose.

The Case of Semmes.

The Committee on Elections will to-morrow take up the case from Louisiana involving the right of Wm. Semmes, the colored member elect, to his seat. Semmes and unregistered case were presented to Congress. Messrs. Bond have shown whatever for the seat, and it is likely that a few election will be ordered.

Presidential Appointments.

Gens. Gillem and R. S. Ruckman have finally got the two vacant Brigadierships in the regular army, so far as the President is concerned. Neither stands any overall chance of being confirmed. Among other nominations was that of Gen. Morgan L. Smith as Marshal of St. Louis district, and Robert T. Hill, of Wisconsin, as one of the Commissioners to settle Indian war claims.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1869.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The President today nominated for the Senate Morgan L. Smith, Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri; Peter A. Dey, Surveyor for the Eastern District of Tennessee; John L. Breen, Naval officer for New York; Robert Dale, of Wisconsin, Commissioner to assess upon the amount of claims expended by Indians in council conferences for the year 1868; Col. J. Buchanan and S. C. Gilson, Brigadier Generals, instead of Rousseau, deceased, and Sheridan, retired, and Wm. H. Watmuff, Chief Clerk of Customs at New Orleans, in place of Jonas Phillips, whose name has been withdrawn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The United States Supreme Court was occupied today with the case of the Chicago, Rock Island and Quincy Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Ashtel Emigh. Thirteen members of the Bar of the State of Illinois appeared for the Railroad Company, and Messrs. Bradley and Hunt for Ashtel Emigh. Thirteen members of the Bar of the State of Illinois appeared for the Railroad Company, and Messrs. Bradley and Hunt for Ashtel Emigh. The case involves the question of the validity of the Illinois statute which prohibits the carrying of passengers free except those employed on the road. The Court adjourned over to-morrow in order to hear the argument.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met this morning, but

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869.

The words of Governor Morton, since his defeat for the Senate in the New York Legislature, have determined to push him for the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is said that they hope for success. The question naturally arises, will pushing do any good? In case Governor Geary is appointed of the persons which it accuses those friends, does not think Morrison is the right man for the place. Besides, there will be not a few who will push in the opposite direction. If failure to reach the Senate shall entitle a man to a seat in the Cabinet, General Cameron will not want for material.

The new Finance bill legalizes gold contracts, applies the proceeds of customs duties to the payment of the interest of the national debt in the form of a sinking fund, authorizes the issue of ten-forty five per cent. bonds to be exempt from taxation authorizes the issue of gold demand notes to the extent of the coin and bullion in the Treasury, and gives authority to the national banks to issue sixty-five per cent. of the amount of their bonds deposited in the Treasury in notes payable on demand in coin. The bill is said to be the product of twelve days' consultation, and embodies the financial wisdom of the Senate. Senator Sumner has the credit of originating the greater portion of the provisions of the bill.

The result of the Senatorial elections so far as heard from indicates a Republican gain of two. Maine exchanges Morrill for Hamlin, Missouri Henderson with Schurz, New York Governor Morgan for Governor Fenton, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Nebraska return Sumner, Howard and Tipton. Michigan returns Mr. Conkling. Wisconsin sends Mr. W. H. Carpenter in the place of Doolittle, and Delaware has elected James A. Bayard to fill the unexpired term ending the 4th of next March, and his son Thomas Bayard to the full term commencing from that date. We were in error in stating that Indiana elected Chapman. A number of the Republican members bolted the caucus, leaving the question undecided. Should Mr. Cox have been elected, the Republican gain will be three, including our own Senator. In nearly every instance the Republicans may be said to have secured gains, in a practical sense. Messrs. Stewart's Kansas, Cameron's and Fenton's experience and influence is valuable, while in our own number, and the new Senators from Missouri and Wisconsin, the gain is still more decided.

We are glad to see that some of the members of the Legislature are not afraid to go upon the record, and are determined that they shall be rightly accorded on the subject of the useless increase of officers—that they are willing to meet their record face to face when they come before their constituents. In the House on Monday evening and Tuesday, Messrs. Foust, Hanna, Fourth, Robinson of Blair county, and Christmyer, who voted in opposition to the proposed increase, called the attention of the House, to the fact that their names were omitted from the ayes and nays as published in the *Record*, and desired that the roll should be amended with their names among those in the negative. The necessary correction was ordered.

The following are the yeas and nays on the resolution increasing the officers to sixty-one, as given in the *State Guard*:

[illegible]

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Agnew, Beaver, Brown, Bucher, Buckalew, Cessna, Cochran, Connell, Cooper, Corbett, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Dimmick, Dunlop, Ellis, Fetterman, Fleming, Foulkrod, Fulton, Gilmore, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Hay, Hemphill, Hiester, Hill, Hopkins, Horton, Howard, Hunsicker, Jenks, Kaine, Kennedy, Kinsey, Knight, Lamberton, Lilley, Long, Lowry, Magee, Mann, Mantor, Marshall, Mayer, McCalmont, McClean, McCullough, McMurray, Metzger, Miller, Mott, Myers, Newlin, Nichols, Palmer, Patterson, Penny, Pershing, Purviance, Reed, Reynolds, Ross, Rowe, Russell, Sharpe, Shoemaker, Smith, Stanton, Stewart, Strang, Temple, Turrell, Van Reed, Wherry, Wilson, Worthington, Wright, Wyman and Walter—67.

[illegible]

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bailey, Barclay, Bartholomew, Bigham, Boyd, Brodhead, Brooks, Brown, Bullock, Calvin, Campbell, Carter, Chapin, Christ, Clark, Cleaver, Cochran, Cooper, Corbett, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Dimmick, Dunlop, Ellis, Fetterman, Fleming, Foulkrod, Fulton, Gilmore, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Hay, Hemphill, Hiester, Hill, Hopkins, Horton, Howard, Hunsicker, Jenks, Kaine, Kennedy, Kinsey, Knight, Lamberton, Lilley, Long, Lowry, Magee, Mann, Mantor, Marshall, Mayer, McCalmont, McClean, McCullough, McMurray, Metzger, Miller, Mott, Myers, Newlin, Nichols, Palmer, Patterson, Penny, Pershing, Purviance, Reed, Reynolds, Ross, Rowe, Russell, Sharpe, Shoemaker, Smith, Stanton, Stewart, Strang, Temple, Turrell, Van Reed, Wherry, Wilson, Worthington, Wright, Wyman and Walter—67.

The country can afford to wait a year or two, or a century for that matter, if that will serve Mr. Wade. In fact, there is no particular anxiety on the part of the public.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Boston *Traveller*, in an able argument in favor of the postal telegraph of the Government, says:

"It seems that the telegraph system can be made to answer the end of the telephone as long as it shall be found necessary to use it to the exclusion of the mails. Having the control of a system of telegraphs, the Government can establish a uniform rate for the transmission of messages, and the same rate for the transmission of letters. The rate of postage on letters is now three cents for each half ounce, and the rate for telegraphic messages is ten cents for each ten words. Now, if the Government should establish a uniform rate of ten cents for each half ounce of letter or ten words of telegraphic message, under the careful management of the government the same message will one day be transmitted for a fraction of that sum. It will be no more difficult, indeed we doubt if it will prove half so difficult, to transmit matter by telegraph as it was to transmit matter by the postal system. Everything is in favor of the change, nothing reasonable can be urged against it. But one thing the public may be assured of. The longer the improvement is delayed, the greater and more determined the opposition will be, and the more it will cost the government.

We print this morning the fourth communication from "Civil Engineer" on the subject of city improvements. These articles are being carefully studied by members of Councils, and perused by all who are interested in the progress and development of the city. The general article is mainly supplemental to that of the previous day on the question of roads in the new districts—a subject which we have especially urged upon the attention of our readers since consolidation was effected. With roads such as our correspondent shows can be built, without in the least oppressing the tax payers, would follow improvements unparalleled in the history of our city. Many elegant and costly residences are being built, every year, along our principal avenues, notwithstanding the fact that vehicle travel is almost impossible, or accomplished at great inconvenience and risk, during the winter months. What might we not expect, then, in the way of improvements, along twenty-five or thirty miles of Macadamized pavement, traversing the most picturesque and valuable territory within the corporate limits?

Now is the time for action. We cannot begin a day too soon. The plans for improvement should be well considered by the public and Councils, and it is important that the necessary legislation should be had during the present session. If this matter is delayed until after the adjournment of the Legislature, another year's time will be lost. Let a start be made this year, by getting the requisite legal authority, and putting at least a portion of the work under contract. The improvement once begun, we are satisfied that the people will find it to their interest not to relax their efforts until they shall have secured the advantages of good roads in all parts of the consolidated city.

The election of Fenton to the Senate has been followed by a vigorous discussion by the supporters of each of the means employed and its consequences to follow. For instance, the following by the New York *Sun*: "What we have in mind is the charge of the Hon. Noah Davis and his friends that Mr. Fenton deliberately deceived him during the canvass, pretending that he did not propose to be Senator, but earnestly wished Noah Davis to be put upon Judge Daly, and also the charge made by the friends of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts that the same pretenses and the same promises were held forth to that gentleman with equal earnestness. Enough is certainly known of the facts in each of those cases to justify a belief that Mr. Fenton was guilty of extreme, indeed of fathomable duplicity toward both those gentlemen. If they will say so, and in this circumstance will be likely to hang the punishment around the future career of the now successful aspirant."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring to the recommendation of Governor Geary to sell certain appropriative securities in the Sinking Fund, says: "The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad has been a long while under the lash-rope of credit and struggling against many difficulties—and in the natural course of things is now cautiously awaiting the good times coming, and encouraged to interest, as it now is, with our great Central Railway west, there is more than a brighter future awaits it and for all." Indeed a more unfavorable time than the present could scarcely be selected. While there is no immediate pressure for money, and the market is low for bonds, they may be much less in a pressing day, as compared with future prices.

THE CONSOLIDATED CITY.

Its Improvements.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In my last communication, I set forth a plan by which a Macadamized Pavement may be built forming a drive of eleven miles (unequalled in this country), which would be of incalculable benefit in developing and enriching the new wards, and adding almost beyond calculation, to the material progress of the whole consolidated city. The opening up of the new wards by such improvements will attract population from other points, and by furnishing cheap and accessible homes to persons now residents of the old and lower wards, vacate for business purposes property now occupied as dwellings, and all classes, from the highest to the lowest, will be benefited by the change.

It is not claimed that the plan proposed is the best that can be adopted; but only that it is such a plan as may be carried out without distressing the owners of property on the avenues by assessing upon them the whole cost of the pavement at once. The asking fund can be made to redeem the bonds in ten years by increasing it to $127,500 per annum, (commencing at six per cent.) making the whole amount to be raised annually $207,500. Upon either basis the interest on the increased value of the property will more than suffice to pay the annual assessment.

Should the plan of the improvement of the main avenues, herein presented, be adopted, the side streets can be improved upon the plan set forth in my second communication (in your issue of January 19th), making a road bed twenty feet wide for five thousand dollars per mile, or twenty miles for one hundred thousand dollars, the annual interest of which would be three hundred dollars per mile, or about one-half what the present plan of top-dressing with sandstone costs per annum.

These would then be permanent roads (as well as summer roads, and property would be sought for back from the main avenues; the many fine sites which are now neglected because of their inaccessibility for half the year would be crowned with residences, and our truly magnificent landscape would give us the same pre-eminence in the picturesque and beautiful that our city now holds over most of the cities in manufacturing wealth.

To be truly great a city must have its suburbs easily accessible, pleasing to the eye, with portions divided into small lots for cheap and neat dwellings, whose vegetable and flower gardens can be had at a moderate cost, and with other portions occupied by those whom fortune has favored, with lawns and gardens, trees and shrubbery, whose beauty is the prosperity of both and your sister.

Our suburbs have been greatly neglected. Indeed it is only within five or six years that any attempt has been made to improve or adorn, east of Oakland, and only because there was no inducement in the way of good roads to make such improvements.

It is to be hoped that consolidation opens a new era—that we shall no longer travel within three miles of our business centre on roads that are impassable in the winter season, the greater part of two only at imminent risk of broken springs and axles, requiring at this season one hour and thirty minutes to reach Market street from East Liberty.

Well planned and promptly executed improvements in avenues and streets will alone secure us the benefits hoped for from consolidation.

It will take two years of active, enterprising effort, to create those main avenues; and, to get the full benefit of the summer season, the surveys and plans should be determined, and contracts given out, early in the spring of each year.

To do this, the requisite authority must be obtained from the Legislature early in the present session, and now is the time to begin. It is hoped that Councils will take early and decided action, that will not leave us in doubt as to whether we are to have roads next winter or not.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

OR ELECTORAL SECESSION.

Poor Richard says, "If you would have a good servant, serve yourself." All experience proves the maxim a wise one. It is no exaggeration of the world even. Every man relies upon it especially in all important concerns, because every one feels instinctively that a servant will not be so anxious that what he does for his master should be done well as his master himself will, and consequently, will be almost certain not to do it as well.

It is this that prompts all peoples to claim the right to choose their own law-makers. They know by intuition as well as by experience, that, if the choice is left to others, it will not be exercised as much for their advantage as it would be in their own hands. The rights of the people to choose their own rulers are the very foundation of a Republic. It is essential to the existence of a Republic—it is in every essence. No government in which the right is not recognized and given full play to, can be a Republic.

As far as the House of Representatives is concerned, the United States Government is a republic, because its members are chosen by the people; as far as the Senate is concerned it is not, because its members are not chosen by the people. They cannot with any propriety be said to be chosen by the servants of the people, for in no proper sense are the State Legislatures the servants of the people in the sense intended by the framers of the Constitution. But even if the State Legislatures were the servants of the people in the election of United States Senators, why should the people employ servants in such a case? The State Legislatures are organized to make laws only in some, from the very nature of the case, the people cannot make them themselves. This, however, is not so with the election of United States Senators. There is no inherent, natural difficulty in the way of the people actually choosing their own Senators, as they do those of the State Legislatures, and those of the House of Representatives of the United States. There is no necessity for organizing them—any more than there is in the case of any officer of the State Government, or that of the House of Representatives of the United States. They are simply wanted for the purpose of voting, and they could be brought together at the polls, and then immediately disbanded by the Legislature. What do they gain by doing so? Is it of a purpose that they gain anything and lose money? By it they give up the time actually employed in the election, and that is considerable, besides the principle of equality, and influence of each population is destroyed in the State Legislature.

The remedy, not being sought by the people, and not appreciated by them, it is evident that it is not by the people that the Constitution can be successfully denied. Whatever abuses may have been found it necessary to remedy, in the case of Congress, it has always been by the action of Congress, it has always been by the Senate that they sought a correction, and they have sought it in vain. Why? Because, perhaps, when the people opposed it in coming to make it unsafe for Senators to appoint their wives.

The present mode of electing Senators affords no easy opportunity for improper influences to be brought to bear on their action. Even in those cases where improper influences have to be exercised, they are not of a character to be dreaded. It would be easy for any one to bribe enough to secure his election to the Senate, but it is a fact universally known that one of the most difficult things to do is to secure a majority, intelligently and commercially, but especially as well, and out from competitors labor there goes through all New England at least an influence more or less obtrusive but in no degree uncertain. Life radiates naturally and gradually from that as a common focus.

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This latest, it is evident, does not intend to be least among our monthlies. It has just enough of the broad brim and shabbily in its air to suit the taste of the country, and the creamy paper and in the faultless letter press which the publishers have had the good taste to adopt. We confess that we turn to "Our Monthly Gossip" after looking over the table of contents—always sure to find there fresh evidence of the editor's thorough intelligence and cultivation. "Beyond the Breakers" is continued. It has a good deal of interest, being a serial of which the reader will not tire.

"Mr. Thackeray" is a paper about one of whom our people do not tire of reading. The "Phenomena of Memory" is a bit of metaphysical study, and requires a reader, if we know precisely how much of "The Secret Agent in Foreign Parts" is fact and how much fancy, we should feel more certain what to say of it than that the writer succeeds in entertaining the reader, who, for the reason we have omitted it, leaves off rather perplexed than frustrated. We are glad to know that "Lippincott" is going ahead and has doubled its range of subjects, as many contributors of the kind must their fate. It deserves all the success we hear it has achieved.

[illegible]

"The Story of a Bad Boy" has already become famous and bids fair to carry the interest of its readers to the end of the serial. "Navigation and Discovery before Columbus," checks the youthful mind into a knowledge of things which many children of older growth might envy. We are almost certain that it would be difficult to find a number of boys who are almost certain it could have been written nowhere else than in Pittsburgh. We say to all young people here about, and to all those who are going to be, that they are going before seeing it—only that somebody must find one it that he may write! As a whole, we consider Hurst's Monthly for March for this magazine for Boys and Girls is in advance must be great, and we feel certain that it is for good.

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This is "Mayne Reid's Magazine for the Youth of our country." It appears to be an honest enough, well-meant book, and we dare say is something worthy of the rather large and expensive list of contributors whose names are said to be lucrating these addressed, and we fervently wish we could say something for its literary merit. But we cannot. We have read something that causes one to fumble the leaves through; but, after all, one hesitates to condemn a book that does not pretend to be literature. The suggestion that it is for the purpose of keeping the boys from reading worse is a simplicity in make up, and also other fictitious, yet not of the most assuring kind. We hope "the youth of our country" will find a better way of improving as they go "onward," but we confess to a suspicion as of "every kind."

MR. WASHBURNE'S telegraph bill engages all the talent and much of the lobby, it seems. The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company leads the forces. The lobbyists assert that if the bill is reported to the House, the chances are it will pass in spite of all their efforts to prevent it.

A. J. RANKIN,

(Graduate of the Philada. College of Pharmacy.)

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

44 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

OLD SPANISH WHITE CASTILE SOAP.

OLD SPANISH MOTTLED CASTILE SOAP.

ENGLISH COLD DRAWN CASTOR OIL.

GENUINE TURKEY RHUBARB.

CHAMOISE SKINS.

IMPORTED BAY RUM.

As well as a fine selection of TOILET and FANCY GOODS, usually found in a first class Drug and Prescription Store.

HUBBELL'S PREPARED WHEAT, FRESH.

ESTABLISHED 1846

Chas. Abel & Co

Cor. Wylie and Washington Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

DRUGGISTS

AND DEALERS IN

Imported Goods

Among which are all the Celebrated French and English Pharmeceutical Preparations appertaining to the filling of Prescriptions, of which we make a specialty. We also keep on hand fine Imported Brandies, Liquors and Wines, such as Port, Madeira, Sherry, Catawba, Claret, &c., for medicinal purposes. These articles can be relied on, as great care has been taken in their selection. Our stock of Imported as well as the American Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps and Toilet Articles, are of the best manufactories. Among the Imported are Lubin's, Low's, Coudray's and Pinaud's, Benbow & Son's English Soaps, Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Honey and Glycerine; Genuine Farina Cologne; Fine English and French Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes; Turkish Bathing Towels, with many other articles kept in first class establishments.

"We Manufacture Strictly Pure Goods."

REYMER & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CONFECTIONERY AND LOZENGES,

IN EVERY STYLE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRUITS, NUTS, DOMESTICALLY SEALED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, CANDIES, PICKLES, SPICES, REFINED SUGARS, FANCY SOAPS, CHOCOLATE, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agent and Manufacturers in the West of

FINE AND PLAIN CONFECTIONERY.

All goods made by us are warranted STRICTLY PURE, and sold at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

REYMER & BROTHERS,

WOOD STREET.

MISSISQUOI

Spring Water,

For Sale by Principal Druggists.

CURES CANCER,

CURES SCROFULA,

CURES CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS,

And All the Impurities of the Blood.

AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

And other Diseases of the Kidneys.

This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to the extent of the many testimonials that are now arranged to be printed upon the public as being equal to the best ever sold.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures attested by eminent Physicians and others, can be had gratis, by calling at or addressing a note to

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS,

No. 633 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BORAX.

20 bbls. Refined for sale by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,

Corner Wood and First avenue.

LEGISLATIVE EXTRAVAGANCE

The Footing and Fiddling Job—Opinions of the Press.

The members of the Legislature at Harrisburg affect to close their eyes to the indignation expressed by the Republican journals at their reckless and extravagant action, and even a few disappointed Republicans talk reform to them. Nearly every prominent respectable Republican in the State has denounced in good round terms the useless increase of officers in the House, and from time to time we have given their opinions in these columns. We give the following to-day:

The Greensburg *Herald*, referring to the pasting and fiddling job, says: "But we have just this to say, however, here and everywhere, now and at all times, that the Republican party, as nominated and elected Grant for President, and distinctive in view, to secure and only a loyal, safe Republican Administration, but one of honest economy, and a party that will not be a party to any such job as the pasting and fiddling job of the Legislature. Such a party we are proud to support, and such a party we will support, and such a party we will support, and such a party we will

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

AT MOST FAVORABLE PRICES.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Approved Stocks at Low Current Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities.

Will receive application for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at office.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Main 6 Per Cent. Extension Bonds at 90.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20, 1869.

As far as we can observe there was but a moderate demand at the banks to-day for loans. There is no difficulty in getting first-class discounts on customer paper, but customers as yet stand but little chance of loans in the open market and at private discount places, money is in sufficient supply to meet the demands upon good borrowers.

—Local stocks are in demand at full prices. Exchange National is selling at 99, a small quantity is sold at 98½, Allegheny Mutual at par, Iron City at 90, and many others are selling over several per cent. advance on a year ago prices. Commercial stock is very firm at 70—some few scattering lots are offered below.

—Gold and silver are firm with light supplies. We quote at the close as per annexed as we could readily buy:

Sovereigns—Nobody for sale, with a good supply on the market, one or two quote premium from 40 to 50 cents.

Napoleons—There seem to be enough coming on the market, but the supply is largely in excess of the demand, which is very light, while offers are as high as 5 80@5 90. We quote 5 80@5 90 as the latest range for cash and 5 90@6 00 for small lots on the street at the close. Very little change has occurred in the market for silver and gold during the week. Silver is quoted at 1½@2 discount, and gold at par@¼ premium.

—We quote nominally at par@¼ discount for uncurrent, and at par@¼ premium for currency, with a moderate demand.

—We quote Government securities as follows:

6's, 1881, coupon.....
6's, 1881, registered.....
5's, 10-40, coupon.....
5's, 10-40, registered.....
5's, 1874.....
6's, currency.....

—Exchange—There is very little doing in gold, but prices remain without much change. Sterling is weaker, there is no fair supply and we quote 109½@110 for sixty days and 110½@111 for sight. Francs come at 5@5 3 mantel. There is but little or nothing coming in and it would hardly be safe to quote prices from the above nominal quotations. Scroll coin is nearly out of the market, and we quote at 108@108½. We quote on gold—Sovereigns, 4 84@4 85; Napoleons, 3 90@3 95; Francs, 5 20@5 25; Scroll coin, 108@108½; Prussian thalers, 72@72½; Guilders, 40@40½.

—Bankers' Gazette, January 20, 1869:

Gold has been dull, with a good supply on the market, and the only practicable business done was in small lots to meet the wants of the trade. Foreign bills are quoted at 109½@110 for sixty days and 110½@111 for sight. Francs come in at 5@5 3 mantel. There is but little or nothing coming in and it would hardly be safe to quote prices from the above nominal quotations. Scroll coin is nearly out of the market, and we quote at 108@108½. We quote on gold—Sovereigns, 4 84@4 85; Napoleons, 3 90@3 95; Francs, 5 20@5 25; Scroll coin, 108@108½; Prussian thalers, 72@72½; Guilders, 40@40½.

—The following table, made up from the entries received at J. W. Gannett's Stock Board, Ogden Building, No. 8 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Bank stock, &c., on the undermentioned New York Boards during the week:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
Gold			
U. S. Coupon, 1881			
U. S. Coupon, 1862			
U. S. Coupon, 1864			
U. S. Coupon, 1865			
U. S. Coupon, 1865, new			
U. S. Coupon, 1867			
U. S. Coupon, 1868			
U. S. Coupon, 5-20's			
U. S. Coupon, 10-40's			
U. S. Coupon, 7-30's, 1st series			
U. S. Coupon, 7-30's, 2d series			
U. S. Coupon, 7-30's, 3d series			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1881			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1862			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1864			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1865			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1865, new			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1867			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1868			

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Buy'g.	Sell'g.
Gold	132½	132¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	110½	110¾
U. S. 5's, 10-40	104	104¼
U. S. 5's, 1874	104	104¼
U. S. 6's, currency	118	118¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, new	110½	110¾
U. S. 5's, 10-40, new	104	104¼
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series	107½	107¾
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series	107½	107¾
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series	107½	107¾

—The following Stock market in New York to-day shows a general decline throughout the list. The New York Central appeared most under heavy realizing by parties who purchased a few days ago, and the market closed weak at the lowest figures of the week. Pacific Mail is still most advanced in value, while Fort Wayne is marching upwards and is higher than it has been for a year—about 10 per cent. above the lowest point:

The following table, made up from the entries received at J. W. Gannett's Stock Board, Ogden Building, No. 8 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Bank stock, &c., on the undermentioned New York Boards during the week:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
Gold			
U. S. Coupon, 1881			
U. S. Coupon, 1862			
U. S. Coupon, 1864			
U. S. Coupon, 1865			
U. S. Coupon, 1865, new			
U. S. Coupon, 1867			
U. S. Coupon, 1868			
U. S. Coupon, 5-20's			
U. S. Coupon, 10-40's			
U. S. Coupon, 7-30's, 1st series			
U. S. Coupon, 7-30's, 2d series			
U. S. Coupon, 7-30's, 3d series			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1881			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1862			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1864			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1865			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1865, new			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1867			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1868			

—The following table, made up from the entries received at J. W. Gannett's Stock Board, Ogden Building, No. 8 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Bank stock, &c., on the undermentioned New York Boards during the week:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
Gold			
U. S. Coupon, 1881			
U. S. Coupon, 1862			
U. S. Coupon, 1864			
U. S. Coupon, 1865			
U. S. Coupon, 1865, new			
U. S. Coupon, 1867			
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U. S. Coupon, 5-20's			
U. S. Coupon, 10-40's			
U. S. Coupon, 7-30's, 1st series			
U. S. Coupon, 7-30's, 2d series			
U. S. Coupon, 7-30's, 3d series			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1881			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1862			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1864			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1865			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1865, new			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1867			
U. S. Coupon, Jan. and July, 1868			

—The friends of patronage says The Friends of New York Central claim that it is going to pay, which is all according to the increased value given by the ways thereof. They say the application of the proceeds of the bonds will not be attended with any difficulty and that the increase of the capital stock cannot be objected to as permitted to the company especially as such increase have been allowed to other corporations in the same line of business and to show therefor as the New York Central, which, by the economic administration of Commodore Vanderbilt, is now capable of paying a full eight per cent. dividend on twice the present capital. Some say that the stock is inflated now in the absence of the bonds and the final movement is evidently not yet.

—James W. Kennedy, Grace, No. 40 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Government securities, Pittsburgh National Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Being convenient to the New York Stock Exchange, enables him to execute orders for purchases and sales on commission on the same terms as the regular members. Bank, Railway stocks purchased for nationwards in the same manner.

PRODUCE AND GOODS MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20, 1869. }

The general market continues quiet, with but a moderate trade doing at unchanged prices, unless otherwise noted.

We quote as follows, when not the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

Apples—There is a good demand at $2 00@2 50 per bbl., as to quality. Green very scarce at $4 00@5 00 per bbl.

Apple Butter—Sells at 10c per lb. in kegs and 12c in open boxes.

Beeswax—The receipts of better have increased of late, and are to-day at 30c per lb.

Butter—The receipts of choice have increased of late, and are to-day at 45@50c per lb. Common grades are dull at 30@35c per lb.

Cheese—Sells at 20c per lb. for Ohio and 22c for New York.

Cranberries—Are in good demand at $8 00@9 00 per bbl.

Dried Fruits—Apples quiet but firm on the basis of 6c per lb. for sliced and 3½@4c for quarters. Peaches quiet at 10@11c per lb. for halves and 15@16c for quarters. Cherries dull at 20@22c per lb. Plums quiet at 12@13c per lb. Blackberries dull at 12@13c per lb.

Eggs—There is a continued good demand for shipping, and prices are firm at 30@32c per dozen. We quote at 30@32c, as to quantity. Receipts to-day, 400 dozen.

Feathers—Are in good demand at 60@65c per lb. for prime geese, and 40@45c per lb. for mixed.

Flour—Spring wheat extra family, $7 00@7 50; Minnesota extra family, $8 00@8 50; Ohio extra family, $8 00@8 50; Ohio and Indiana fancy, $9 00@9 50; Ohio and Indiana family, $10 00@11 00; Ohio and Indiana double extra, $11 00@12 00; Ohio and Indiana superfine, $6 00@6 50; Ohio and Indiana low grades, $5 00@5 50; Minnesota superfine, $6 00@6 50; Minnesota low grades, $5 00@5 50; Illinois superfine, $6 00@6 50; Illinois low grades, $5 00@5 50; Michigan superfine, $6 00@6 50; Michigan low grades, $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin superfine, $6 00@6 50; Wisconsin low grades, $5 00@5 50; Iowa superfine, $6 00@6 50; Iowa low grades, $5 00@5 50; Missouri superfine, $6 00@6 50; Missouri low grades, $5 00@5 50; Kansas superfine, $6 00@6 50; Kansas low grades, $5 00@5 50; Nebraska superfine, $6 00@6 50; Nebraska low grades, $5 00@5 50; Rye flour, $6 00@6 50; Buckwheat flour, $3 00@3 50 per bbl.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts range from 3c @3c per bushel, according to quality. Corn—There is very little doing in grain, the prices remain without much change. Receipts to-day, 1,000 bushels. Oats—Are in fair supply and we quote at 50@52c per bushel. Rye—Is in good demand at 90@95c per bushel. There is but little or nothing coming in and it would hardly be safe to quote prices from the above nominal quotations. Scroll coin is nearly out of the market, and we quote at 108@108½. We quote on gold—Sovereigns, 4 84@4 85; Napoleons, 3 90@3 95; Francs, 5 20@5 25; Scroll coin, 108@108½; Prussian thalers, 72@72½; Guilders, 40@40½.

Hay—Timothy—There is a continued good demand for shipping, and prices are firm at $20 00@22 00 per ton, as to quality. Receipts to-day, 40 tons. Prairie—Is in good supply and prices are firm at $16 00@18 00 per ton, as to quality. Receipts to-day, 40 tons.

Hides—Are in fair supply and prices are firm at 8c per lb. for green and 10c per lb. for dry flint. Calf skins are dull at 12@13c per lb. for green and 15@16c per lb. for dry flint.

Hops—There is a continued good demand for shipping, and prices are firm at 30@32c per lb. Receipts to-day, 400 lbs.

Lard—Is in good demand at 12½@13c per lb. for prime kettle rendered, and 11½@12c per lb. for prime.

Lard Oil—Is in good demand at $1 00@1 10 per gallon, as to quality.

Potatoes—Are in fair supply and prices are firm at 60@65c per bushel. Receipts to-day, 400 bushels.

Poultry—Chickens—Are in good demand at 6@7c per lb. Turkeys—Are in good demand at 15@16c per lb. Ducks—Are in good demand at 12@13c per lb. Geese—Are in good demand at 10@11c per lb.

Seeds—Timothy—There is a continued good demand for shipping, and prices are firm at $3 00@3 50 per bushel, as to quality. Receipts to-day, 40 bushels. Flaxseed—Is in good demand at $2 50@2 75 per bushel, as to quality. Receipts to-day, 40 bushels.

Whisky—There is a continued good demand for shipping, and prices are firm at 90c@$1 00 per gallon, as to quantity. Receipts to-day, 400 gallons. Sales of car load lots from store at 95c, and Monongahela bbls from store at 97½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 95c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 92½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 90c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 87½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 85c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 82½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 80c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 77½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 75c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 72½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 70c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 67½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 65c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 62½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 60c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 57½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 55c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 52½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 50c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 47½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 45c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 42½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 40c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 37½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 35c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 32½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 30c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 27½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 25c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 22½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 20c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 17½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 15c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 12½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 10c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 7½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 5c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 2½c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at 0c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at —c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at —c, and Monongahela bbls from depot at —

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge McClure.

John S. Kennedy, indicted for assault and battery, on information of Mary Ann Kennedy, was tried and acquitted. Prosecutor to pay costs.

VERDICTS OF NOT GUILTY.

In the case of Samuel Hogg, indicted for larceny, Margaret Bell, prosecutrix, on evidence of agent of prosecutrix, the defendant was found not guilty, and prosecutor to pay costs of the case.

VERDICTS OF GUILTY.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Richard Wyse, Jere Sullivan, Hunter, and James Sullivan, indicted for a common assault and battery, and for riot, on the 30th day of December, 1868, Jonathan Jones, George Hartwell and Henry W. Oliver, Esqs., sworn to act as jurors in the case, and after hearing evidence and the charge of the Court, rendered a verdict of guilty as to the defendants Wyse and Sullivan, and not guilty as to the defendant Hunter. Sentence deferred.

In the case of Thomas Hughes, indicted for assault and battery, on the person of Mary Ann Hughes, his wife, on the 30th day of December, 1868, the jury, after hearing evidence and the charge of the Court, rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

In the case of Thomas Hughes, indicted for surety of the peace, on information of Mary Ann Hughes, his wife, the jury, after hearing evidence and the charge of the Court, rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

In the case of Thomas Hughes, indicted for assault and battery, on the person of Mary Ann Hughes, his wife, on the 30th day of December, 1868, the jury, after hearing evidence and the charge of the Court, rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Samuel Hogg, indicted for assault and battery, on information of Margaret Bell, prosecutrix, on evidence of agent of prosecutrix, the defendant was found not guilty, and prosecutrix to pay costs of the case.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT.

No. 30. Commonwealth vs. Richard Wyse et al. Verdict, guilty as to Wyse and Sullivan, and not guilty as to Hunter. Sentence deferred.

No. 31. Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hughes. Verdict, guilty. Sentence deferred.

No. 32. Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hughes. Verdict, guilty. Sentence deferred.

No. 33. Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hughes. Verdict, guilty. Sentence deferred.

No. 34. Commonwealth vs. Thomas Hughes. Verdict, guilty. Sentence deferred.

No.